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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

IMPROVE ECONOMY IN RIJEKA OBLAST  
AND SLOVENIAN PRIMORJE

MEET PLANS IN RIJEKA OBLAST -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 16 Feb 51

During 1949 and 1950, the Five-Year Plan called for an investment of nearly 3 billion dinars in enterprises of federal, republic, and local significance in Rijeka Oblast. The largest investments were earmarked for the Vinodol Hydroelectric Power Plant, the development of industry under the Central Administration for Shipbuilding, the Lupoglav-Stalijski railroad, and the restoration of Rijeka and Rasa harbors. A large part of the investment was earmarked for local farms, and raising the standard of living. Only 2,617,892,000 dinars were actually invested.

The enterprises of the General Directorate of Northern Shipbuilding fulfilled 94 percent of the 1949 plan and 101 percent of the 1950 plan. The General Directorate for Ship Equipment fulfilled 86 percent and 97.37 percent of the 1949 and 1950 plans respectively. If the 1948 plan is assumed to be 100 percent, these directorates fulfilled their respective plans 108.6 percent, and 120.4 percent respectively in 1950. Particular difficulty was experienced in procuring materials. In addition of constructing large ships, these enterprises began the serial production of engines.

In 1949, the other enterprises of state and republic importance exceeded the production plan 100 to 123 percent in quantity and value. The same percentages were nearly reached in 1950.

In local production 123 new articles were produced in 1949 and 1950. The value of local industrial products rose from 338,373,000 dinars in 1949 to 486,000,000 dinars in 1950.

Today, the oblast has 87 cooperatives with a total of 2,583 households and 10,130 members. These cooperatives include 25,272 hectares of cultivated land, 4,857 horses and cows, and 3,857 sheep and goats.

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Grain, meat, wool, and wine exceeded crop-purchase plans in 1949. In 1950, Rijeka Oblast did not fulfill the considerably increased plan for the purchase of livestock and milk, while crop purchases of other items were fulfilled for the most part.

The number of those who sell their surplus at tied prices was increased. The value of commerce at tied prices has increased despite the draught of 1950. In 1950, tied commerce accounted for 4,720 tons of pears, 304 tons of sugar, and 47 tons of fats.

Free sales totaled 2,547,649,000 dinars in 1950, or more than in 1949.

In 1949 and 1950, 933,811,361 dinars were invested in Istrai and Rijeka for renovation of homes, renovation of tourist, health, and cultural facilities, reconstruction of roads, the aqueduct at Cres, etc.

In 1949 and 1950, 157,411,851 dinars were set aside for extraordinary contingencies, which helped considerably in improving food conditions.

379 MILLION DINARS TO BE INVESTED THIS YEAR -- Gorizia, Soca, 3 Feb 51

The investments in the Slovenian Primorje will amount to 379 million dinars this year, or 8 percent more than in 1950. Almost 141 million dinars will be spent for construction in Nova Gorica. To date, 77 million dinars have been invested in the "Edvard Kardelj" Furniture Factory in Gorizia, which is still under construction. An additional million dinars will be invested in this factory in 1951. Another furniture factory is under construction in Kromberg. When completed, it will be the largest and most modern factory of its kind in Central Europe.

In 1951, 30 million dinars will be invested in the aqueduct at Brdi.

When the Kobarid Swamp is drained, it will make 180 hectares of land arable.

The Slovenian Primorje had 105 farm work cooperatives in 1950.

REGULATE PURCHASING INDUSTRIAL GOODS -- Sarajevo, Oslobodjenje, 20 Feb 51

Belgrade, 19 February -- The Federal Government of Yugoslavia decreed 13 January 1951 that when industrial goods are purchased at discount, the purchaser must pay 20 percent cash, if he purchases with a consumer's card, and 35 percent cash, if he purchases with a certificate, and must pay the balance with the requisite card coupons or certificates.

Industrial goods cannot be purchased at discount with the exclusive use of consumer's cards or certificates for trade at tied prices.

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